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Scientific Note

***PASSALUS (PERTINAX) PUNCTATOSTRIATUS* PERCHERON (COLEOPTERA: PASSALIDAE) IN THE SIERRA DE MANANTLAN, JALISCO, MEXICO**

As a contribution to the knowledge of the Sierra de Manantlán passalid fauna (Castillo, C. et al. 1988. *Acta Zool. Mex.* (ns), 30: 1-20) an additional record of *Passalus (Pertinax) punctatostriatus* Percheron is reported. This Passalini species has a wide distribution and is found from México, south to Venezuela, Colombia and Brazil. In eastern México, its range follows the gulf coast plain north to the Sierra Madre Oriental (Reyes-Castillo, P. 1970. *Folia Entomol. Mex.*, 20-22: 1-240), while in the west it is limited to the tropics from Guerrero, south to Chiapas; it occurs from sea level to 1400 m. This species has a large environmental tolerance and is found in evergreen tropical forests, humid pine oak forests, cloud forests, secondary forests and coffee cultures.

We found it in decaying logs, under bark and in heartwood, where decomposition varied widely, from incipient to high. There is no apparent preference for tree species selected for nest building; individuals can be found even in decomposed fruits, which underscores the species' great plasticity.

In the Biosphere Reserve of Manantlán in southwestern Jalisco, 12 adults were found in the localities of El Puerto de Los Mazos (cloud forest), El Tigre and La Calera (subdeciduous tropical forest). Two separate reproducing couples collected in October 1989 and February 1990, and kept under ideal laboratory conditions, produced broods in April and May. The brood sizes were three and 14. Additional observations in other parts of the country yielded an average brood size value for the species of 6.11 ± 4.6 ($n = 76$). Groups of larvae and adults have been collected together showing the characteristic subsocial behavior attributed to the family.

In Sierra de Manantlán the reproduction period is prolonged. Under laboratory conditions couples copulated from the end of March to the middle of April, and at the beginning of October individuals were collected from all the development stages. This agrees with the general pattern found in many species of passalids, where reproductive periods extend throughout the year without pronounced seasonality. Likewise, the copulation behavior observed is similar to the generalized

copulation behavior pattern of other passalid species (Castillo, M. L. & P. Reyes-Castillo. 1989. *Coleopts. Bull.*, 43: 162–164).

The localities El Tigre (19°39'47" N, 104°25'51" W), La Calera (19°39'26" N, 104°25'45" W) and El Puerto de Los Mazos (19°41'56" N, 104°23'29" W) are found in the northwest portion of the Sierra de Manantlán Biosphere Reserve between 700 and 1350 m and present a high species diversity of animals and plants because of the homogeneous temperature, relative humidity and rainfall throughout the year.

In Los Tuxtlas, Veracruz, *P. (P.) punctatostriatus* had the highest frequency of occurrence (32.2%) of the 14 passalid species observed (Castillo, M. L. 1987. Tesis de Licenciatura. Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México). The abundance and diversity of the passalid fauna from the Sierra de Manantlán is unknown, but the number of species documented is lower than in Los Tuxtlas; this record brings the total to five species.

Material Examined.—MEXICO. *JALISCO*: Biosphere Reserve of Manantlán, El Puerto de Los Mazos, 15 km (SW) of Autlán, 1350 m, 16 Oct 1989, L. E. Rivera Cervantes, 1 male, 2 females; same reserve, El Tigre, 12 km (SW) of Autlán, 700 m, 5 Feb 1990, M. L. Castillo and L. E. Rivera Cervantes, 1 male, 2 females; same reserve, La Calera, 10 km (SW) of Autlán, 760 m, 4 Feb 1990, M. L. Castillo and L. E. Rivera Cervantes, 3 males, 3 females.

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